

## HOUSE LEADER IS QUICK TO ACT AFTER MESSAGE

Underwood Offers Motion to Carry Out One of the Important Recommendations of President.

(Continued from Page One.)

had ceased, and as the president was passing from the house chamber where his successive appearances since last April have contributed to the nation's history, his utterances had precipitated action.

### Underwood First to Act.

Representative Underwood, majority leader of the house, was the first to act. As soon as the house reconvened after the joint session held to hear the president, he offered a motion to refer to the interstate and foreign commerce committee the suggestions for the creation of an interstate trade commission and for a law empowering the interstate commerce commission to regulate the issue of railroad securities and to refer to the committee on judiciary the proposals for legislation desired to supplement, but not to amend the Sherman anti-trust act. This motion was adopted, and it was announced later that both committees would begin work at once and arrange for public hearings.

The action of the house in referring portions of the message to the interstate and foreign commerce committee, of which Representative Adamson of Georgia is chairman, somewhat disturbed the program mapped out by the judiciary subcommittee, headed by Representative Clayton of Alabama, which already has held hearings and prepared a tentative draft of a trade commission bill. Representative Clayton had vainly protested against any of the trust regulation programs being taken from his committee, and while Mr. Underwood was offering his motion to refer to the interstate commerce committee, Mr. Clayton and Representative Carlin of Virginia, stood at his elbow pleading that he change his course of action.

### Message Complimented.

Members of the house judiciary committee and members of the senate interstate commerce committee, headed by Senator Newlands of Nevada, conferred again on plans for expediting the bills to be submitted to congress. Later Senator Newlands talked with Joseph E. Davies, commissioner of corporations, who read the trade commission bill proposed by the judiciary subcommittee. This measure now will be introduced from the senate committee, probably tomorrow.

Expressions on the message came freely from senators and representatives. Democratic, Republican and Progressive. The only unfavorable criticism emanated from Progressives, Representative Murdock, the third party leader, stating that the solutions for the "trust evil" were "inadequate," and would render the trust evil more acute. One of the most significant comments came from Senator Gallinger, leader of the Republican minority in the upper house, who represents the most conservative type of Republicanism.

### Moderate, Says Gallinger.

"The president's recommendations are moderate," said Senator Gallinger, "and for the most part wise. It seems to me there is nothing in the recommendations that need disturb business men or that would justify radical legislation. If the Democratic members in both branches of congress will formulate bills along the lines suggested by the president and submit them to congress, they will find the Republicans ready to cooperate with them in bringing about legislation of real benefit to the country." Senator Lodge remarked that the message was "very satisfactory" and Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan said "the president has attacked the problem from his own viewpoint, but probably his program will do some good."

### Praised by Kenyon.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa, who represents the Progressive Republican wing of the party, praised the address. "It was admirable," he said, "and I am in full accord with it, especially that portion which would fix personal guilt for violation of our trust laws." Representative Mann, the minority leader in the house, also commended the message, particularly the suggestion for government regulation of issuance of railroad stocks and bonds. He recalled that he had put the same proposition through the house once in the face of Democratic opposition.

Senator Jones of Washington, also a progressive leader, was not sure the president's plans would satisfy the country. "I am not so certain," he said, "the president's plan will be reassuring to business. It depends entirely on how it is worked out. You cannot make a thing not destructive merely by saying that it is not destructive. I look for a long, long session."

### Bristow Will Wait.

Senator Bristow of Kansas asserted he would wait to the bills that spring from the president's suggestions before he made comment. "If the bills are as reactionary as the currency bill," he declared, "I certainly will not support them."

Democratic leaders were greatly enthused over the message. Senator Kern declared it would command the admiration and confidence of the country. Representative Underwood said it left no cause for alarm by the business interests, and Speaker Clark said it would be reassuring to the nation.

Attorney General McKendall said: "It is a peculiarly brilliant and lucid message, setting forth what is demanded by the situation with wonderful force."

The trade commission bill to be introduced in the senate by the interstate commerce commission, it was stated tonight, follows very much the form of the Newlands bill introduced at the last session. It would provide for a commission of five members, with inquisitorial powers, authority to aid the courts in investigations and enforcement of decrees and also to serve as an information bureau to corporations and to aid business in keeping out of trouble.

## President Wilson's Message to Congress on Trusts

Washington, Jan. 20.—President Wilson personally laid before a joint session of congress yesterday the fundamental principles of the Democratic administration programme for dealing with trusts and "big business." His message was as follows:

Gentlemen of the congress:

In my report "On the State of the Union," which I had the privilege of reading to you on the 2nd of December last, I ventured to reserve for discussion at a later date the subject of additional legislation regarding the very difficult and intricate matters of trusts and monopolies. The time now seems opportune to turn to that great question—not only because the currency legislation which absorbed your attention and the attention of the country in December, is now disposed of, but also because opinion seems to be clearing about us with singular rapidity in this other great field of action.

### Clears as to Currency.

In the matter of the currency it cleared suddenly and very happily after the much debated act was passed; in respect of the monopolies which have multiplied about us and in regard to the various means by which they have been organized and maintained, it seems to be coming to a clear and all but universal agreement in anticipation of our action, as if by way of preparation, making the way easier to see and easier to set out on with confidence and without confusion of counsel.

Legislation has its atmosphere like everything else and the atmosphere of accommodation and mutual understanding which we now breathe with so much refreshment is a matter of sincere congratulation. It ought to make our task very much less difficult and embarrassing than it would have been had we been obliged to continue to act amidst the atmosphere of suspicion and antagonism which has so long made it impossible to approach such questions with dispassionate fairness. Constructive legislation, when successful, is always the embodiment of convincing experience and of the mature public opinion, which finally springs out of that experience.

### Business of Interpretation.

Legislation is a business of interpretation, not of origination, and it is now plain what the opinion is to which we must give effect in this matter. It is not recent or hasty opinion. It springs out of the experience of a whole generation. It has clarified itself by long contest and those who for a long time battled with it and sought to change it are now frankly and honorably yielding to it and seeking to conform their actions to it.

The great business men who organized and financed monopoly and those who administered it in actual everyday transactions have year after year, until now, either denied its existence or justified it as necessary for the effective maintenance and development of the vast business processes of the country in modern circumstances of trade and manufacture and finance; but all the while opinion has made head against them. The average business man is convinced that the ways of liberty are also the ways of peace and the ways of success as well, and at last the masters of business on the great scale have begun to yield their preference and purpose, perhaps their judgment also, in honorable surrender.

### Prediction for Future.

What we are purposing to do, therefore, is, happily, not to hamper or interfere with business as enlightened business men prefer to do it, or in any sense to put it under the ban. The antagonism between business and government is over. We are now about to give expression to the best business judgment of America, to what we know to be the business conscience and honor of the land. The government and business men are ready to meet each other half-way in a common effort to square business methods with both public opinion and the law. The best informed men of the business world condemn the methods and processes and consequences of monopoly as we condemn them; and the instinctive judgment of the vast majority of business men everywhere goes with them. We shall now be their spokesmen. That is the strength of our position and the sure prophecy of what will ensue when our reasonable work is done.

When the serious contest ends,

when men unite in opinion and purpose, those who are to change their ways of business, joining with those who ask for the change, it is possible to effect it in the way in which prudent and thoughtful and patriotic men would wish to see it brought about, with as few, as slight, as easy and simple business readjustments as possible in the circumstances, nothing essential disturbed, nothing torn up by the roots, no parts rent asunder, which can be left in wholesome combination.

Fortunately, no measures of sweeping or novel change are necessary. It will be understood that our object is not to unsettle business or anywhere seriously to break its established courses athwart. On the contrary, we desire the laws we are now about to pass to be the bulwarks and safeguards of industry against the forces that have disturbed it. What we have to do can be done in a new spirit, in thoughtful moderation, without revolution of any untoward kind.

### Monopoly Indefensible.

We are all agreed that "private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable" and our programme is founded on that conviction. It will be a comparative but not a radical or unacceptable programme, and there are its items, the changes which opinion deliberately sanctions and for which business waits.

It awaits with acquiescence, in the first place, for laws which will effectually prohibit and prevent such interlockings of the personnel of the directorates of great corporations—banks and railroads, industrial, commercial and public service bodies—as in effect result in making those who lend practically one and the same, those who sell and those who buy, but the same persons trading with one another under different names and in different combinations, and those who affect to compete; in fact, partners and masters of some whole field of business. Sufficient time should be allowed, of course, in which to effect these changes of organizations, without inconvenience or confusion.

### More Than Negative Good.

Such a prohibition will work much more than a mere negative good by correcting the serious evils which have arisen, because, for example, the men who have been the directing spirits of the great investment banks have usurped the place which belongs to independent industrial management working in its own behalf. It will bring new men, new energies, a new spirit of initiative, new blood into the management of our great business enterprises. It will open the field of industrial development and origination to scores of men who have been obliged to serve when their abilities entitled them to direct. It will immensely lighten the young men coming on and will greatly enrich the business activities of the whole country.

In the second place, business men, as well as those who direct public affairs, now recognize, and recognize with painful clearness, the great harm and injustice which has been done to many, if not all, of the great railroad systems of the country by the way in which they have been financed and their own distinctive interests subordinated to the interests of the men who financed them and of other business enterprises which those men wished to promote.

### Ready for a Change.

The country is ready, therefore, to accept, and accept with relief, as well as approval, a law which will confer on the interstate commerce commission the power to superintend and regulate the financial operations by which the railroads are henceforth to be supplied with the money they need for their proper development to meet the rapidly growing requirements of the country for increased and improved facilities of transportation.

We cannot postpone action in this matter without leaving the railroads exposed to many serious handicaps and hazards, and the prosperity of the railroads and the prosperity of the country are inseparably connected. Upon this question those who are chiefly responsible for the actual management and operation of the railroads have spoken very plainly and very earnestly, with a purpose we ought to be quick to accept. It will be one step, and a very important one, toward the separation of the business of production from the business of transportation.

Awaiting Definite Policy. The business of the country awaits also, has long awaited and has suffered because it could not obtain further and more explicit legislative definition of the policy and meaning of the existing anti-trust law. Nothing hampers business like uncertainty. Nothing daunts or discourages it like the necessity to take chances, to run the risk of falling under the condemnation of the law before it can make sure just what the law is. Surely we are sufficiently familiar with the actual processes and methods of monopoly and of the many hurtful restraints of trade to make definition possible, at any rate up to the limits of what experience has disclosed. These practices, being now abundantly disclosed, can be explicitly and item by item forbidden by statute in such terms as will practically eliminate uncertainty, the law itself and the penalty being made equally plain.

And the business men of the country desire something more than that the menace of legal process in the matters be made explicit and intelligible. They desire the advice, the definite guidance and information which can be supplied by an administrative body, an interstate trade commission.

### Country Would Approve.

The opinion of the country would instantly approve of such a commission. It would not wish to see it empowered to make terms with monopoly or in any sort to assume control of business, as if the government made itself responsible. It demands such a commission only as an indispensable instrument of information and publicity, as a clearing house for the facts by which both the public mind and the managers of great business undertakings should be guided and as an instrumentality for doing justice to business where the processes of the courts or the natural forces of correction outside the courts are inadequate to adjust the remedy to the wrong in a way that will meet all the equities and circumstances of the case.

Producing industries, for example, which have passed the point up to which combination may be consistent with the public interest and the freedom of trade, cannot always be dissected into their component units as readily as railroad companies or similar organizations can be. Their dissolution by ordinary legal process may sometimes involve financial consequences likely to overwhelm the security market and bring on its breakdown and confusion. There ought to be an administrative commission capable of directing and shaping such corrective processes, not only in aid of the courts, but also by independent suggestion if necessary.

### To Meet Half Way.

Inasmuch as our object and the spirit of our action in these matters is to meet business half way in its processes of self-correction and disturb its legitimate course as little as possible, we ought to see to it, and the judgment of practical and sagacious men of affairs everywhere would applaud us if we did so to it, that penalties and punishments should fall, not on business itself, to its confusion and interruption, but on the individuals who use the instrumentalities of business to do things which public policy and sound business practice condemn.

Every act of business is done at the command or on the initiative of some ascertainable person or group of persons. These should be held individually responsible and the punishment should fall on them, not on the business organization of which they made illegal use. It should be one of the main objects of our legislation to divest such persons of their corporate cloak and deal with them as with those who do not represent their corporations, but merely by deliberate intention break the law. The business men of the country through would, I am sure, applaud us if we were to take effectual steps to see that the officers and directors of great business bodies were prevented from bringing them and the business of the country into disrepute and danger.

Other Questions Remain. Other questions remain which will need very thoughtful and practical treatment. Enterprises, in these modern days of great individual fortunes, are oftentimes interlocked, not by being under the control of the same directors, but by the fact that the greater part of their corporate stock is owned by a single person or group of persons who are in some way intimately related in interest. We are agreed, I take it, that holding companies should be prohibited, but what of the controlling private ownership of individuals or actually co-operative groups of individuals? Shall the private owners of capital stock be suffered to be themselves in effect, a holding company?

We don't wish, I suppose, to forbid the purchase of stocks by the holding companies? We don't wish, I suppose, to forbid the purchase of stocks by any person who pleases to buy them in such quantities as he can afford, or in any way arbitrarily to limit the sale of stocks to bona fide purchasers. Shall we require the owners of stock, when their voting power in several companies which ought to be independent of one another would constitute actual control, to make election in which of them they will exercise their right to vote? This question I venture for your consideration.

### Individual Injury.

There is another matter imperative considerations of justice and fair play suggest thoughtful remedial action. Not only do many of the combinations expected or sought to be perfected in the industrial world work an injustice on the public in general, but they also directly and seriously injure the individuals who are put out of business in one unfair way or another by the many dislodging and exterminating forces of combination. I hope that we shall agree in giving private individuals who claim to have been injured by these processes the right to found their suits for redress on the facts and judgments proved and entered in suits by the government where the government has on its own initiative sued the combinations complained of and won its suit and that the statute of limitations shall be suffered to run against such litigants only on the date of the conclusion of the government's action.

It is not fair that the private litigant should be obliged to set up and establish again the facts which the government has proved. He cannot afford, he has not the power to make use of such processes of inquiry as the government has command of. Thus shall individual justice be done while the processes of business are rectified and squared with the general conscience.

Matters Are Submitted. I have laid the case before you, no doubt as it lies in your mind, as it lies in the thought of the country. What must every candid man say of the suggestions I have laid before you, of the plain obligations of which I have reminded you? That these are now things for which the country is not prepared? No, but that they are old things, now familiar, and must of course be undertaken if we are to square our laws with the thought and desire of the country. Until these things are done, conscientious business men of the country over will be unsatisfied. They are in these things our mentors and colleagues. We are now about to write the additional articles of our constitution of peace, the peace that is honor and freedom and prosperity.

### Bankers Are Exercised.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—New York bankers who recently asked the state department's advice as to the best method of protecting Mexican bonds amounting to about \$150,000,000 which they held, have been informed by Solicitor Folk that the department has no suggestions to offer at present. At the same time, the solicitor called attention to the fact that President Wilson already has stated that he would not recognize any act done or authorized to be done by General Huerta since he became dictator in Mexico, or by the congress which he had installed.

### Federals Are Active.

LAREDO, Texas, Jan. 20.—One thousand Mexican federal troops left Laredo today under General Arturo Alvarez, ostensibly bound to attack a band of

Americans who returned today from Mexico. They claim to have talked to the federal leader, Orozco is believed to be attempting to reach the Mexican federal garrison opposite Del Rio, Texas.

ALPINE, Texas, Jan. 20.—Major-General Jose Gonzalez, commanding Mexican constitutionalists opposite La Jitas, Texas, was arrested on the American side last night, charged with carrying a revolver. The arrest was made by civil authorities.

American cattlemen have complained of Gonzalez's treatment while they were in Mexico. He is said to have ordered three Americans, J. Kelly, L. J. Jones and Joseph White, executed last week as spies, but later released them.

Orozco Still Wandering. ALPINE, Texas, Jan. 20.—General Orozco, one of the federal Mexican commanders who escaped from Ojinaga, when it was occupied by the rebels, is near San Carlos, Mexico, with a small number of followers, according to three

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It is an consolation to the widows and orphans holding New York, New Haven & Hartford stock, who are told that the dividend has been passed, to know that \$500,000 of that company's funds went as a donation to the Republican national campaign fund," he asked.

A report of Commissioner Prouty of the interstate commerce commission on the manipulations, he declared, showed that \$224,000,000 that did not represent anything but a huge load upon the backs of the people. These things, he said, had made the people of the country willing to discuss government ownership.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Charles E. Mahoney, vice president of the Western Federation of Miners, Claude O. Taylor, president of the Michigan Federation of Labor, William Mahon of Detroit, international president of the Street Railway Union, and John H. Wicker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, appeared today before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and urged support for the movement for a congressional investigation of the Michigan copper and Colorado strike situations.

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rebels camped several miles down the Rio Grande. It was said the Nuevo Laredo troops ultimately plan to unite with federal forces from other points in northern Mexico for an attack on Matamoros, opposite Brownsville, Texas.

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Secretary Lane Disagrees With Senator and No Conclusion Is Reached.

Special to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Senator Smoot today submitted to Secretary Lane a plan for settling the disputed question of how best to dispose of public lands, supposed to contain radium lands, kept open for homestead entry, with the title of all radium-bearing areas reserved to the government, to be disposed of by federal leasing and mineral content be not of the homestead entryman.

Secretary Lane expressed his approval of the general features of Senator Smoot's plan, but insisted that all developments of radium should be under government supervision, and, if mined by individuals, they should be acquired through a dravai policy of the interior department. No word had been received at the department tonight from Consul General at Cape Haitien, where the large American business interests in mining enterprises. This, however, occasioned surprise, as the consul usually uncertain when the war here over Cape Haitien.

Statements from the Haitian have minimized the gravity of the situation and within the last few days said that the uprising had been completely crushed. So far as known today a defeat was the first suit the federal.

## LABOR ORGANIZER IS ROBBED OF PAPERS

Documents Taken Were of Value to Organization, Says Victim; Robber Escapes.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 20.—J. R. Olden, who said he was a union labor organizer of Hagerstown, Md., on his way to the convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis, was robbed of value papers on a train en route to Baltimore and Kingwood railroad junction early today. The robbers escaped, and Olden, guarded by a railroad detective, continued his journey.

Olden told the railroad men that he was playing cards with a stranger when he was knocked down from behind. When he recovered consciousness, three men, one of them the man with whom he had been playing cards, were bending over him, each armed with a pistol. They told him they wanted no money, but they wanted his value, in which were valuable organization papers. Persons in the car attempted to interfere, but were held back by the men until they gained the vestibule. There they remained until the train stopped, and jumped from the car and escaped.

## CARDINAL PROHIBITS DANCING OF TANGO

Bishop of Verona Condemns Popular Social Diversion as Immoral and Immoral.

VERONA, Italy, Jan. 20.—Cardinal Bartholomew Baudry, bishop of Verona, has issued a pastoral letter stating and condemning and prohibiting the tango. He calls attention to the fact that the tango has already been prohibited by civil and military authorities in Europe, not Catholic and Protestant. The cardinal said:

"Everything offending modesty and morality is an attempt against the natural and divine laws, and also against the stability and prosperity of modern civilization."

## OBJECT LESSON IS GIVEN BY KENYON

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## How You May Take Away Your Glasses

The statement is made that thousands wear eyeglasses who do not need them. If you are one of these thousands, then these glasses are ruining your eyes instead of saving them. Thousands who wear glasses may prove for themselves that they can dispense with glasses by the following prescription: Get a bottle of Opton, a one-ounce bottle with warm water in it. One Opton tablet. With the less liquid solution bathe the eyes or four times daily and you will be astonished at the result. Many who have been told that they have astigmatism, cataract, sore eyes, conjunctivitis and other orders, report wonderful benefit from the use of this free prescription. This prescription filled and used may so strengthen your eyes that glasses will not be necessary. Send us your name and address and we will send you a bottle of Opton before it is too late. Do not let one of these victims of needless glasses be only like crutches every few years they must be to fit the ever increasing curvature of their eyes in time. Save your eyes, so better see if you like many others, get clear, strong, magnetic eyes through the prescription here given. (Advertisement)

## HAITIAN REBELS ARE VICTORS IN BATTLE

Government Troops Flee in Disorder; American Boat May Go There

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Jan. 20.—Haitian government troops were overwhelmingly defeated by the rebels in disorder, after a terrific day two miles from this city. The latter of war took refuge on the steamer Quebec.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—New route of the Haitian government and the flight of the minister caused state department officials to conclude that the revolution in the northern part of the island public is far more serious than dispatches have been received at the state department.

As there is no American warship in the north coast of Haiti, it was a gunboat Nashville, now off Cape Haitien, which was ordered to Cape Haitien, in order that it may have first-hand information of the situation and the disturbances.

No word had been received at the department tonight from Consul General at Cape Haitien, where the large American business interests in mining enterprises. This, however, occasioned surprise, as the consul usually uncertain when the war here over Cape Haitien.

Statements from the Haitian have minimized the gravity of the situation and within the last few days said that the uprising had been completely crushed. So far as known today a defeat was the first suit the federal.

Early in the new year a general Cyprien Gestein, a Haitian leader, and some twenty followers had been shot at the charges of treason, was followed by news that Senator Davidson, another revolutionary leader, had been executed. It then was government had reoccupied the centers of the republic and it posed the revolt had been put down.

Vollmer Nominated. IOWA CITY, Iowa, Jan. 20.—Vollmer, an attorney of Des Moines, was nominated for congress in the Iowa district by the Democratic state convention here this afternoon. The nomination was made on the first ballot, and the election will be held February 10, to choose a successor to Representative I. S. Pepper.

Held for Murder. CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Isaac negro accused of the death of G. L. Leeson, art student and son of a prominent Chicago family, today by a coroner's jury. The inquest. Bond was identified witnesses.

Salt Lickers in New York. NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Herald J. Chipman, Mrs. J. Chipman.

Omeg Oil FOR Rheumatism and Lumbago

If you suffer from Rheumatism, Lumbago, rub the aching parts with Omeg Oil, then soak a piece of flannel with the Oil, lay it on the that hurts and cover with dry flannel. This simple treatment has helped thousands of peaceful rest to people who have suffered agonies. Trial bottles free.

It's Not Many Weeks Until You Will Be Calling the Painter

Wall Paper Man. The will be as it always is, know when." It's now way now. We can do short notice with most workmen.

W. A. DUVAL Was. 3154. 123 E. Broadway

## MEXICAN REFUGEES REACH FORT BLISS

(Continued from Page One.)

His friends have tried to make it appear that he was too proud to cross to the United States and that he preferred to remain in Mexico to the finish of the campaign. Orozco ran away from his troops, and the proof is that his troops are with us now.

Troops Demoralized. When Villa made his final attack our troops were demoralized

by reason of the cowardice of Orozco, Salazar and Rojas. Besides, our ammunition was short.

When the truth is known, it will be realized that the criticism of me in taking the army to foreign soil was unjust. I wish the whole world to know that our disgrace, however bitter, was not born of any cowardice on the part of those who crossed the Rio Grande.

General Mercado said he was ready to go to Mexico City to stand trial by court-martial. He said he would discharge charges that he left Chihuahua because of a money furnished by the Terrazas family.

Peace Union Active. BRUSSELS, Jan. 20.—The International Peace union, whose headquarters are here, is arranging to ask all the peace societies of the world to send telegrams on the same day to Provisional President Huerta and to Venustiano Carranza, the constitutional leader in

Mexico, requesting them to agree to an armistice, "pending which their rival claims and the real interests of Mexico shall be submitted to arbitrators."